3:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MM1 Aden MM1

Prisons

The Aden District Prison is located in the Crater. 697

The chief industries of the jail at present are: (1) cane work of all sorts, (2) manufacture of tennis, hockey and football nets, (3) restringing of tennis racquets and (4) breaking of stone metal.

The permanent staff of the prison consists of a Superintendent, a Jailor, a Head Clerk, a Subordinate Medical Service Officer, a Jamadar, a Quartermaster Havildar, two Lance Naiks and twelve sepoys. Two temporary wardresses are employed whenever female prisoners are admitted, one for day and one for night duty.

All members of the permanent staff are provided with free quarters close to the jail premises, with the exception of the Superintendent and the Subordinate Medical Service Officer.

Official and non-official visitors appointed under the prison rules visit the jail once a week in rotation and hold a combined inspection once a quarter.

There is an Advisory Committee consisting of a President, two officials and two non-official members, which meets every six months to review sentence of long-term prisoners (five years and upwards). One meeting of the Advisory Board was held during the year but there were no cases of long-term prisoners eligible for the review of their sentences.

XIV.—LEGISLATION

The enactments in force in the Colony on 31st December, 1938, include sixty-three ordinances, thirty-eight of which were enacted during the year under review as under:— 671

1. 1937/38 Appropriation Ordinance, 1938.
2. Probates (Re-sealing) Ordinance, 1938.
3. Lighting Control Ordinance, 1938.
4. Passports Fees Ordinance, 1938.
5. Aden Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
6. Criminal Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
7. Oaths Ordinance, 1938.
8. Customs Ordinance, 1938.
9. Succession Ordinance, 1938.
10. Medical Practitioners Ordinance, 1938.
11. Arms Ordinance, 1938.
12. Registration Ordinance, 1938.
13. Lunacy Ordinance, 1938.
14. Advertisements Ordinance, 1938.
15. Insolvency Ordinance, 1938.
16. Aden Port Trust Act (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
17. Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938.
18. Maintenance Orders Enforcement Ordinance, 1938.
19. Salt Ordinance, 1938.
20. Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, 1938.

4:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MM1 Aden MM1

Police.

625

The police under the control of a Commissioner of Police and a Deputy Commissioner consist of two forces, an unarmed and an armed force. The strength of the former is 9 Inspectors, 4 Jamadars and 306 men. The strength of the armed force is 4 Inspectors, 1 Jamadar and 200 men. Details of the strength are as follows:—

UNARMED POLICE.

	Inspectors.	*Jamadars.*	*Head Constables and Constables.*
Aden Land and Sheikh Othman Foot Police ...	5	2	224
Perim Land Police ...	—	—	13
Sheikh Othman Mounted Police	—	1	12
Aden Harbour Police ...	4	1	57
Total	9	4	306

ARMED POLICE.

	Inspectors.	*Jamadars.*	*Head Constables and Constables.*
At Aden	2	1	140
At Perim	1	—	30
At Kamaran	1	—	30
	4	1	200

Prison.

697

The Aden District Prison is located in the Crater.

The chief industries of the jail at present are: (1) cane work of all sorts, (2) manufacture of tennis, hockey and football nets, (3) restringing of tennis racquets, and (4) breaking stone metal.

The permanent staff of the prison consists of a Superintendent, a Jailor, a Head Clerk, a Subordinate Medical Service Officer, a Jamadar, a Quartermaster Havildar, two Lance Naiks and twelve sepoys. Two temporary wardresses are employed whenever female prisoners are admitted, one for day and one for night duty.

All members of the permanent staff are provided with free quarters close to jail premises, with the exception of the Superintendent and the Subordinate Medical Service Officer.

Official and non-official visitors appointed under the prison rules visit the jail once a week in rotation and hold a combined inspection once a quarter.

There is an Advisory Committee consisting of a President, two officials and two non-official members, which meets every six months to review sentences of long-term prisoners (five years and upwards). One meeting of the Advisory Board was held during the year and one case of a long-term prisoner was reviewed; the convict in question was not recommended for release.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

was fortunate to have a medical officer with special knowledge of this branch of medicine.

Lack of replacements and absence of officers on leave threw increased responsibilities and work on the remainder of the Medical and Health Staff.

Welfare

The Welfare Officer for whom provision appeared in the Estimates was not appointed, but a locally born Assistant Welfare Officer was appointed after spending two years in the United Kingdom studying social welfare.

Details of activities of other Government Departments will be found in Part II of this Report under appropriate chapters.

PRISONS

Until the riots broke out in early December there had been a welcome decrease in the prison population. This had amounted to 24 per cent. during the first 10 months of the year, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1946.

At the beginning of the year the installation of an improved system of sanitation throughout the prison, which was begun in 1946, was completed. Increased facilities for the segregation of prisoners were provided, and substantial repairs and alterations to many of the prison buildings effected. The kitchen was remodelled and enlarged.

Throughout the year the health of the prisoners was satisfactory, and discipline well maintained.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

Two generating sets were completely overhauled by a Metro-Vickers erection engineer.

New sub-stations were erected at Ras Boradli, Maidan Crater, and Maalla.

Shortage of materials prevented any large-scale changeover from overhead to underground cables, but the Maalla area was cleared of overhead high-tension lines to release ground for building purposes.

Further details will be found in Part II.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation

During the year the Crown Counsel, because of his personal qualifications, was appointed Director of Civil Aviation in addition to his normal duties.

Negotiations with the Royal Air Force to obtain joint-user rights at Khormaksar resulted in successful agreement. A separate civil enclave will be built at Khormaksar to the east of the Sheikh Othman road, just south of the main east-west runway.

During 1947 temporary licences were granted to Ethiopian Airlines,

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Immigration and Emigration

167 Immigration and emigration figures are given in Part II, Chapter 1.

Immigration bonds to the value of Rs. 76,400 were prepared and are on record in the C.I.D., and the figures for cash immigration deposits and refunds for 1947 are as follows:

Value of cash deposits . . .	Rs. 1,86,850
Value of cash refunds . . .	Rs. 1,24,475

The high value of the deposit total is largely due to the increase in these deposits permitted by an amendment effected to the Immigration Ordinance in 1947.

The Immigration Ordinance provides that an immigrant entering the Colony by land, or landing from a dhow if by sea, may be permitted to enter without producing any passport or travel document. Persons landing by dhow are now dealt with by the Police at a special Immigration Office at Maalla Wharf and the production of a travel document is demanded and an immigration cash deposit. This has led to a reduction in the number of unemployed Somalis in Aden, although many still enter undetected by landing at Ras Imran in the Western Aden Protectorate and entering the Colony by land.

PRISON

• 697 The Postmaster-General was in charge of the Aden Prison as part-time Superintendent during the year 1947.

There is only one prison in the Colony. It is used for all classes of convicts, and also for those on remand or awaiting trial.

The prison buildings are old and do not conform to modern standards. They were overcrowded, especially during the December disturbances, when at one time the population numbered 540.

The daily average of prisoners during the past ten years is as follows:

Year	*Daily Average*
1938	45
1939	53
1940	81
1941	126
1942	140
1943	212
1944	165
1945	196
1946	281
1947	244

[579] In 1947 the daily average for the first eleven months was 227. During the rioting, between 3rd and 10th December, it suddenly jumped to the record figure of 540. Such a high figure had never before been reached

G:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

in the history of the Prison. The daily average for the month was 434. This imposed a great strain on the prison resources in accommodation, equipment and staff.

Most of the prisoners, about 80 per cent., were from the Yemen and the Protectorate, the rest being local men.

Juvenile convicts under the age of 15 were as far as possible kept apart from the adults and were provided with separate sleeping accommodation. Sixty-four juvenile convicts were admitted during the year compared with 73 in 1946. They do not form a serious problem, so far as the prison is concerned, for at any one time there are not more than 3 or 4 of them.

Cane work, both new and repairs, of various types, shoe-repairing, sports-net making, re-stringing of tennis racquets, and gardening were taught to some of the long-term prisoners.

The health of the prisoners was good on the whole, there being no outbreak of any serious illness. The sickness rate was, however, higher than in 1946. The main prevailing diseases were scabies, dermatitis, ulcers, influenza, venereal diseases and malaria—the last two being contracted before admission to the Prison.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attends the Prison Dispensary every morning and gives necessary treatment to the sick. Those needing in-patient treatment are admitted into the Civil Hospital.

There were no deaths during the year.

There is no system of probation or of welfare for discharged prisoners in Aden at present, but the matter will receive the attention of Government as soon as a Welfare Officer is appointed.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

Both the waterworks and the electricity supply to the Colony are publicly owned and form part of the Public Works Department. A brief description of each is given below.

WATERWORKS

Prior to 1928 the domestic water supply of Aden was almost wholly derived from condensed sea water. From 1924 to 1928 experimental boreholes were sunk at Sheikh Othman and potable water was found in two thin layers of sand and gravel at 136 and 208 feet respectively below the surface.

Since that date 10 additional boreholes (including one in 1947) have been sunk and pumping plant installed, and the table on page 44 shows the increase in the consumption of water over the years:

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden M M1

tary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government.

During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow progress.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony.

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Committee, financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through Government which contributes Rs. 50,000 per annum, dispenses relief to the aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An Assistant Welfare Officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1948, of which the following are the more important:

Income Tax (Relief Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 3, which gives family relief in respect of one wife and not more than four children. The loss involved by this concession has been provided against by increasing taxation in the higher grades.

Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 4, which carries out the recommendation of a locally appointed Prison Reform Committee by reducing the number of prison offences which are punishable with whipping.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1948, No. 19, which provides *inter alia* that a certain class of employee of the Aden Port Trust shall be eligible to contribute.

Aden Protectorate Levies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 20, which provides for the grant of pensions to native officers and enlisted clerks.

Appeals to the Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1948, No. 22, which

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

625 police duties, the protection of persons and property, and the prevention and detection of crime. They also police the very important and busy 647 harbour of Aden. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration, the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants. 494 In addition, the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of driving licences and the control and issue of permits to public service vehicles.

625 The Armed Police are a semi-military armed force and are responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disturbances. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran.

674 Criminal cases for the year 1948 showed a decrease of 344 as compared with the year 1947, a decrease in Penal Code offences of almost 33⅓ per cent. This decrease may be considered exceptionally high, but the [167] figures for 1947 were swollen by cases arising from the 1947 riots. However, there has been a distinct drop in Penal Code offences in the year under review by comparison with the years 1946 and 1945 and it is considered that the reduction is largely due to the implementation in 1947–48 of a closer degree of control over expelled undesirables and the 685 readier detection of them on their return to the Colony. In 1948 there were 522 cases of offences against property compared with 736 such cases in 1947. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 234,644 of which property to the value of Rs. 119,439 (just over 50 per cent) was recovered.

625 During the year under review a total of 5,991 cases was also dealt 691 with by Police under local Ordinances. This shows an increase over the year 1947, but is largely due to the fact that more energetic action has been taken by Police in the matter of dealing with beggars, street vendors and other minor offenders.

PRISON.

697 Dr. N. M. Hodivalla, O.B.E., part-time Superintendent, proceeded to India on leave, in October, 1948, and charge of the Prison till the end of the year was taken over by the Jailer.

The Aden Prison is the only Prison in the Colony, and therefore receives all classes of convicted offenders, in addition to persons committed to trial, and deportees and vagrants awaiting deportation.

Approximately 80 per cent of convicted prisoners are from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and other territories. The administration follows closely, modified where desirable by local conditions, the practice adopted in India.

The prison buildings are situated in a walled compound which ensures complete segregation from the general public. They consist of widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, workrooms, storerooms, kitchens, hospital and office.

Extention to the present office, construction of a range of six superior individual cells for "A" and "B" class prisoners, five cells for the accommodation of lunatic prisoners, and compound walls to four prison

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

697 buildings, are nearing completion. Special attention is paid to cleanliness and sanitation. The existing buildings now provide for the separation of juveniles and of first offenders from habituals.

During the first ten months of the year the average prison population was 60 per cent above that of the corresponding year. This increase was mainly due to an influx of prisoners convicted during the December riots among the Jews and Arabs. The prison population was doubled, and during the first two months it was so high that the dormitories and cell accommodation was subjected to severe strain, and for a time there was unavoidable overcrowding. Effective steps were taken by the Public Works Department to provide additional accommodation and this, with the release of many of the rioters on completion of their sentences, reduced the overcrowding and conditions became normal. The daily average number during the year was 330. Throughout the period the discipline was well maintained.

A notable feature of the year was the introduction of two additional industries—weaving and tailoring—and very remarkable progress was made, particularly in the weaving industry. Twelve hand pit looms producing convict and other kinds of cloth, loongies, counterpanes, sheets, etc.; upright looms producing designed pile carpets; ground looms producing carpets and durries, etc., were in operation. It is hoped to encourage and expand this particular industry, the principal aim being to give prisoners a trade in hand to rehabilitate themselves on their release in order to become good citizens.

The health of the prisoners was good on the whole, there being no outbreak of any serious illness. The sickness rate was, however, higher than that for the past year. Many of the prisoners certified as sick and unfit for work were suffering from venereal diseases contracted before admission to Prison.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attended the Prison dispensary and gave necessary treatment to the sick. Prisoners needing in-patient treatment were kept in the Prison Hospital. Cases needing immediate attention were admitted to the Civil Hospital. There was one death in the Civil Hospital from natural causes.

There is as yet no discharged prisoners' aid society nor an after-care organisation.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

365 Both the waterworks and the electricity supply of the Colony are publicly owned and form part of the Public Works Department. A brief description of each is given below.

WATER AND DRAINAGE

365 312 The water supply of Aden is drawn from 10 boreholes situated in and around Sheikh Othman Gardens. The total water raised during 1948 was 585,414,000 gallons, an increase of 1·3 per cent on 1947. This represents an average daily supply of 1,603,000 gallons and, taking the popu-

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

The Armed Police is a semi-military force and is responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disorders. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran.

Recruiting to maintain the Force up to strength has continued satisfactorily. Unfortunately the standard of literacy in the Force has remained low, as literate candidates do not present themselves for recruitment. The training of recruits in elementary English has continued.

There was an improvement in living conditions with the completion of new barracks in the Armed Police Lines and the construction of a new Police station, inspectors' quarters, and men's quarters at Khormaksar. In due course it is hoped that every member of the Force will be adequately housed.

The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 711 in 1949 and 816 in 1950, compared with 889 in 1948 and 1,233 in 1947. There were 423 cases of offences against property in 1949 and 531 in 1950. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 91,684 in 1949 and Rs. 302,549 in 1950, of which property to the value of Rs. 19,461 and Rs. 25,324 respectively was recovered.

During 1949 and 1950 the numbers of cases dealt with by Police under local Ordinances were 4,704 and 7,826.

The volume of work in the Immigration Department has increased considerably since the implementation of the Immigration Rules in May, 1950. This has been largely due to the documentation involved under the new rules and the increased vigilance required to detect persons who have overstayed the validity of their permits.

PRISON

There was a considerable drop in the prison population in 1949 and 1950, the daily average number fell from 330 in 1948 to 157 in 1950—a drop of 48 per cent. Seventy-eight per cent of the convicted prisoners were from the Yemen and other neighbouring territories.

Consequent upon the drop in the prison population the prison officers were better able to carry out their duties which resulted in better discipline, fewer punishments and greater output in prison industries.

In spite of the smaller number of convicted prisoners (mostly on short terms) engaged on remunerative works, excellent progress has been made with the prison industries resulting in a very substantial increase in the revenue from the sales of manufactured articles. These industries are more than self-supporting and give a good training to the prisoners.

In 1950, two long-term prisoners, sent by the Mukalla Government for training, were taught all branches of the weaving and cane industries.

The Labour and Welfare Officer visited the prison on various occasions in connection with juvenile offenders and probation work.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden mml

697 [344] There is one prison only and no camps. The prison buildings are enclosed in a spacious and airy compound, surrounded by a high stone wall and they consist of an administration block and widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, a kitchen and a hospital.

There are six superior cells exclusively for the accommodation of "A" and "B" Class prisoners. Special attention is paid to cleanliness and sanitation and a high standard in both is maintained.

The general state of health of all prisoners has been satisfactory. There was no outbreak of any serious illness. Venereal diseases, contracted before admission to the prison, were common among the prisoners.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attended the prison dispensary daily and was assisted by a full-time hospital assistant. Prisoners reporting sick were treated at the prison hospital, but cases needing immediate attention were admitted to the civil hospital.

There were six deaths from natural causes, four in the civil hospital and two in prison. Due to the lack of accommodation at the civil hospital, cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were treated in the prison sick-bay. Of the four cases, two died, one was cured and one is making a steady progress.

The official and non-official visitors of the Prison Board visited the prison regularly. His Excellency the Governor paid four visits to the prison during the years under report. All prisoners were given complete freedom of access to the visitors and every opportunity to register complaints or to ventilate any grievances.

There is, as yet, no system of probation or of welfare for discharged prisoners.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

365 377 The water and electricity supply services are publicly owned and are operated by the Public Works Department.

WATER AND DRAINAGE

312 365 Prior to 1928 the domestic water supply of Aden was derived almost entirely from condensed sea water. From 1924 to 1928 experimental boreholes were sunk at Sheikh Othman and potable water was found in two thin layers of sand gravels at 136 feet and 208 feet respectively below the surface.

Since 1928 fifteen additional boreholes (including five in 1948) have been sunk, and the following table shows the increase in consumption :

	1936	1941	1949	1950
	(*all figures in million gallons*)			
Total water raised from boreholes	205	353	680	711
Water consumed by civil population	45	115	208	235

7:Gt. Britain Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MMI Aden MMI

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CARPET-MAKING IN THE GAOL

241

NEW METHODS OF AGRICULTURE AT ABYAN

Cutting an irrigation canal to bring new lands into cultivation. The scheme is financed by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

p. 48 (B)

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

Licensing of Vehicles. £19,756 was collected in fees in 1952 and £15,386 in 1951. The increase was mainly due to the arrival of vehicles in the Colony in connection with the construction of the refinery at Little Aden.

The number of driving licences issued in 1952 was 1,423 compared with 968 in 1951.

Traffic Accidents. There were 384 accidents on the roads of the Colony in 1952 and 242 in 1951. The number of persons killed was 25 in 1952 and 11 in 1951.

Licensing of Arms. Very strict control over the licensing of arms is maintained and licences to possess arms are only issued after the most careful enquiries have been made. An amnesty was proclaimed in October, 1952, advising persons in possession of unlicensed firearms to license them or hand them over to the Police.

PRISONS

General

The Aden Prison is the only penal institution in the Colony and provides accommodation for all convicted offenders, irrespective of age and length of sentence, persons committed to prison on remand, and deportees awaiting deportation. In addition, the prison is declared a place of detention for persons of unsound mind with criminal tendencies.

Approximately 73 per cent of the convicted prisoners come from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and neighbouring territories. Almost all of them are illiterate and very primitive.

Administration of the prison follows the practice adopted in Indian and most colonial prisons and is governed by the Prison Ordinance.

Staff

The prison is under the control of a part-time Superintendent who is assisted by a jailer, an assistant jailer and two clerks. The warders, including instructors, numbered 38.

Prisoners

The total committals to prison was 2,184 in 1952, compared with 1,949 in 1951. The daily average of prisoners of all classes was 179 in 1952 as against 134 in 1951. Prisoners admitted to prison on conviction are divided into two categories, first offenders and recidivists. The percentages of first offenders and recidivists were 54 and 46 respectively.

Discipline

Order and discipline among the prisoners were well maintained during the period.

Health

The general state of health of all prisoners was satisfactory. The daily average sick was 3.2 in 1952, as against 3.3 in 1951. There was no serious illness among the prison inmates during 1952. A Medical

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

Officer from the Civil Hospital attends the prison dispensary daily. There is a full-time hospital assistant to assist the doctor.

Education

Rehabilitation and education of prisoners is difficult to achieve; most of them are illiterate and very few are serving long sentences. An attempt is made to give them rudimentary lessons in English and Arabic. Those who can read either English or Arabic are able to borrow books.

Training

All convicted prisoners are put to work and are trained in one of the following crafts: cane work, weaving, carpet making, tailoring and carpentry. In addition, the prisoners are employed on stone-breaking, shoe-repairing, gardening, cooking, washing and water drawing.

An earnings scheme has been recommended by the Board of Prison Visitors and the question of its introduction is under consideration.

There is no extra-mural work in operation at present.

Remission System

A convicted prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding one month may by industry and good conduct earn a remission of up to one-third of his sentence.

After-Care

No after-care arrangements for prisoners on their release as yet exist.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is obtained from bore-wells situated at Sheikh Othman, some eight miles from the principal industrial and residential areas. No treatment other than chlorination is required, though the water has a rather high percentage of dissolved salts.

The average daily consumption is about two and a half million gallons. The following figures show the increase in the consumption of water between 1950 and 1952:

	1950 *Million gallons*	1951 *Million gallons*	1952 *Million gallons*
Water raised from boreholes	710.5	767.0	901.9
Water consumed by civil population	235.0	264.0	293.6
Water sold to shipping	73.0	82.3	88.7
Water consumed by Military	158.3	189.0	227.9
Water used in Public Gardens	142.9	56.9	28.5
Other purposes (including water unaccounted for)	101.3	174.8	263.2